The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday April 29. to Tuesday May 2 1710.

Venice, April 18. *N. S.*

LEtters from Naples ſay, that Admiral Baker continued at Tarento while the Ships under his Convoy took in their Lading of Corn, and other Stores, for the Service of his Catholick Majeſty; that two Dutch Men of War bound from Manfredonia, were driven into Brindiſi by bad Weather, and that one hundred and fifty Catalans were arrived at Naples, in order to tranſport ſix hundred Horſes to Barcelona. Theſe Letters add, that by the laſt Advices from Sardinia, they had an Account of ſome Commotions in that Iſland; but it was believed they would be ſpeedily ſuppreſſed, they having no longer hopes of Support and Aſſiſtance from the French and Sicilians. The laſt Courier that arrived at Naples from Barcelona, brought with him from his Catholick Majeſty the Nominations to ſeveral vacant Biſhopricks. It hath been reſolved, that during the preſent Exigency of Affairs, one fifth part of all the Revenues in Naples formerly alienated from the Crown, ſhall be raiſed for the Publick Service. Advices from Rome ſay, that the Pope aſſiſted in Perſon at a Conſiſtory held on the 7th Inſtant, wherein nothing was tranſacted beſides the uſual Preſentations to vacant Benefices. We hear that the Reſtitution of Commachio is reſolved on, and that the Pope hath acquainted the College of Cardinals with the Proceedings of the Congregation appointed to adjuſt that Affair; his Holineſs hath alſo repreſented to them what great Expences the Emperor hath been at in erecting new Fortifications, and that therefore a conſiderable Sum of Mony muſt be granted to his Imperial Majeſty, when it ſhould be delivered up into his Poſſeſſion. The Congregation to whoſe Management this Affair is entruſted, continue their Conferences. Some Difficulties have happened about the Sum which is to be paid down at the Reſtitution; and they write, that the Inhabitants of the Town, and the Neighbouring Territories, have ſent a Petition to Vienna, deſiring that they may be continued under the Government of the Emperor, or of their Ancient Lord the Duke of Modena. The Pope having in ſome Meaſure recovered his Health, went to St. Peter's Church on the 11th Inſtant, and deſigns to officiate at ſome of the Functions of the Holy Week. His Journey to Loretto is laid aſide. Several Spaniards, purſuant to an Edict of the Duke of Anjou, are departed from Rome.

Warſaw, April 24. *N. S.* This Day the Great Council of War was aſſembled, in order to concert the Operations of the enſuing Campaign. The Tax that was impoſed by the General Council on the ſeveral ſorts of ſtampt Paper having received the Conſent of moſt of the Senators, was rejected by a Committee, to whom the ſame was referred, after the General Diet was diſſolved. Monſieur Konnsky, Caſtellan of Cracow, and General of the Artillery of Poland, died lately at Camienicz in Podolia. Yeſterday the King diſpoſed of the Offices of which he was poſſeſſed at his Death. Adam Staniſlaus Sieniawsky, Great General of the Crown, ſucceeds him in the Caſtelnat of Cracow; and Count Fleming, his Majeſty's firſt Miniſter, hath the Office of General of the Artillery of Poland. Monſieur Coningpolzky is made Weywod of Siradia, which Place was vacant by the Reſignation of the Palatin of Siradia. The King hath alſo diſpoſed of ſeveral other important Places; and it is reported that his Majeſty will ſpeedily remove to a Seat, about twelve Leagues from this City, ſituated on the River, to enjoy the Diverſions of Hunting, and Horſe-Racing.

Hamburgh, April 28. *N. S.* Two Poliſh Officers from the Army of the Weywod Ryowsky are arrived at Stralſund, with Advices to King Staniſlaus. We daily expect to hear of an Engagement between the Swediſh and Daniſh Fleets in the Baltick. Letters from Lithuania of the 14th Inſtant adviſe, that the Muſcovites are marched out of their Winter Quarters to the Camp before Riga, having left that Country in an inexpreſſible Miſery. Theſe Letters ſay, that they have conſumed and carried off every thing that might be ſerviceable to their Army, and left the Inhabitants deſtitute of Neceſſaries for their Subſiſtence. The Miſery of that People makes them earneſtly deſire the Concluſion of the Diet of Warſaw, that they may be freed from thoſe Exactions of the Muſcovites. His Czariſh Majeſty is ſet out for Petersbourg, attended by his chief Miniſters, and ſeveral Strangers, particularly by Monſieur Juel, formerly the Daniſh Envoy to the Czar, on whom we hear his Czariſh Majeſty will confer the Command of the Ruſſian Fleet. Letters from Moſcow of the 3d Inſtant ſay, that by the laſt Advices they received from Bender, his Swediſh Majeſty continued in that Place, and had refuſed to accept of the Grand Signior's Guard to accompany him in his Journey, but had again deſired the Protection of the Ottoman Court, to continue at Bender in Safety, 'till a more convenient Opportunity ſhould offer for his Return into his Dominions. Theſe Letters add, that Mr. Whitworth, her Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Czar, was preparing to ſet out for England.

Liſbon, April 29. *N. S.* On the 23d Inſtant Sir Edward Whitaker arrived here with five Britiſh Men of War from Port Mahon. The Earl of Galway is indiſpoſed with the Gout. The Diſpoſitions being made for opening the Campaign, our Army is to be aſſembled near Elvas, and the Troops are in Motion towards that Place. The Enemy are likewiſe drawing their Forces together near Badajos, in which City the Marquis de Bay lies dangerouſly ill. The Duke of Anjou's Army doth not conſiſt of more than ten thouſand Men, four thouſand of whom are Horſe; but it is reported that they ſpeedily expect Reinforcements from Andaluſia.

Bruſſels, May 7. *N. S.* Laſt Tueſday five Deputies of the States-General arrived here from viſiting the Frontiers. This Day they returned to Holland in the Yatch appointed to attend them. Letters from the Camp before Douay ſay, that the Works were carried on with ſuch Silence, Order and Application, when the Trenches were opened, that a Parallel of two thouſand Paces was thrown up before the Enemy perceived the Workmen. Both Attacks are on the North-ſide of the Scarpe, and have Communication with each other. Since the Allies begun their Lines of Circumvallation, the Beſieged have not attempted to diſturb the Workmen, but they have perfected their new Fortifications, and Monſieur Albergotti takes all Precautions to ſignalize himſelf by a vigorous Defence. Advices from the Enemy's Frontiers ſay, that the Mareſchal Villars was expected at Cambray before the 9th Inſtant, that the French Troops were marching from all Quarters towards the General Rendezvous; that their Cavalry is advancing towards Cambray, between which Place and Perone they deſign to form their Army. At preſent they have no conſiderable Body in the Field; and the Horſe being quartered in diſtant Garriſons for want of Forage, their Forces cannot be aſſembled before the 20th Inſtant. Letters from Madrid, of the 21ſt of the laſt Month, ſay, that